THE [*Numb.* 588.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 12, 1756.

We imagine the following Deſcription of Port-Mahon, *the Capital of the Iſland of* Minorca, *will, at this Juncture, be agreeable to our Readers.*

"ST. Philip's Caſtle, ſituate at the Entrance of Mahon Harbour, to which it is the Key, and the principal Fortification on the Iſland, is ſeated on a Neck of Land between Mahon Harbour and St. Stephen's Cove; and its numerous Outworks extend themſelves to the Shore on both Sides. The Body of the Place conſiſts of four Baſtions, and as many Curtains ſurrounded with a deep Ditch, hewn out of the ſolid Rock, which furniſhed Freeſtone for the Wall. The Area is bounded on every Side with Buildings, conſiſting of the Governor's Houſe, a Chapel, Guard Room, Barracks, &c. In the Center of the Square is a Pump, to ſupply the Troops with Rain Water from a large Ciſtern; and the whole Square is well paved, and kept very clean.

" Over the flat Roofs of the arched Buildings is a ſpacious Rampart, affording an extenſive Proſpect to the Eye: And the Baſtions have Guns mounted on them. The Communication from the lower Area to the Top of the Rampart, is by a Pair of Stairs. The Steps are about ten Feet long, three Feet broad, and raiſe one Foot. The lower Edge of the Step is of Free-ſtone, and there the Riſe is only three Inches; the reſt ſlopes gently upwards, and is of common Pavement. I have been the more particular in deſcribing theſe Stairs, as they are not only of very eaſy Aſcent for Men, but alſo for Mules and Aſſes, carrying Burthens on their Backs: Up theſe the Artillery People draw their Guns, when there is Occaſion; and, if they did not take up ſo much Room, they would be well worth our Imitation.

" The whole Body of the Place is undermined, and very ſerviceable. Subterraneous Works are contrived in the Rock, and communicate one with another, where-ever it is neceſſary.——Before the Entrance of the Caſtle is a Hornwork, with other Outworks, to this and the Reſt of the Fronts.——There is a great Number of large Guns mounted towards the Entrance of the Harbour, beſides thoſe that point to the Land; which would require the Service of a vaſt many Artillery People on Occaſion: As indeed the various Works demand a very conſiderable Garriſon to diſpute them with an Enemy.

" Of the utmoſt Advantage to this Place are certainly the capacious Galleries that are cut out of the Rock, and extend themſelves under the covert Way throughout all the Works. This was an Undertaking equally neceſſary and expenſive; for otherwiſe the People muſt have been torn to Pieces by the Splinters of Stone in Time of Action, as well thoſe off Duty, who had no Cover to ſecure themſelves. But theſe Subterraneans afford Quarter and Shelter to the Garriſon, impenetrable to Shot or Shells, and not to be come at but cutting a Way to them through the living Rock; againſt which they are provided with a Number of counter Mines, at proper Diſtances, and in ſuch Places as by their Situation are moſt expoſed.

" In the main Ditch is a ſmall Powder Magazine; another, much larger, is under the covert Way of the Place, and there are Storehouſes ſufficient for every Occaſion, with an Hoſpital near St. Stephen's Cove; and, as a Ciſtern is obnoxious to Accidents from the Bombs of an Enemy, there are ſeveral Wells within the Works; and a Quantity of every Species of Proviſions is conſtantly kept up to ſupport the whole Soldiery of the Iſland, in caſe of a Siege.

" On the Point of Land to the Eaſtward of the Caſtle, is Charles Fort, built by the Spaniards, and of little Conſequence as it now ſtands. The grand Battery lies down at the Water's Edge, and has a high Stone Wall for the Protection of the Gunners, who play their Ordnance thro' a long Range of Embraſures. The Queen's Redoubt is the moſt advanced of all the Works towards the Country on the Side where it ſtands. Between it and the Harbour are two other Out-works, one of them lately finiſhed. On the other Side of St. Stephen's Cove is the Marlborough, a very chargeable Work; which took its Name from the great Man who was Maſter General of the Ordnance not long before it was built."

As to the Reſiſtance it is capable of in caſe of a Deſcent, we have now in the Iſland five old Regiments of Foot, as alſo a Company of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; ſo that our whole Strength may be about two thouſand four hundred effective Men: Of theſe only one third can be put upon Duty at once; and we have a vaſt Extent of Works for eight hundred Men to defend; and an Allowance muſt be made for the Detachments to be drawn from theſe, for ſerving the Platforms, repairing the Damage done by the Enemy, and other Emergencies; beſides a conſiderable daily Abatement to be expected by the ſick, killed, and wounded, not to ſay Deſerters.

Theſe things conſidered, it is feared, if we were not ſuddenly relieved by our Fleet, a powerful Enemy, well provided for ſuch an Undertaking, would ſoon make himſelf Maſter of the Place.

From the VIRGINIA CENTINEL.

Friends! Countrymen! or, if a nobler Name,
Will fire you into Patriots, BRITONS! *hear*
Your bleeding Country's Call——AWAKE! ARISE!
Whether Ye ſhine in Life's Meridian blaze,
Ennobled into Chiefs; or labouring, till
The ſtubborn Furrow with an Hireling's Arm,
Sturdy of Heart, and guileleſs. Bravely riſe,
In all the Manlineſs of Freedom riſe;
And guard your all from the rapacious Hands
Of Avarice and Ambition——*Where, Oh! where*
Is Public Spirit, Freedom's honeſt Heart,
Her ſocial warmth, her Sturdineſs of Limb,
The hardy Front, the Majeſty of Mien,
The Arm Herculean?——*Rouſe, and fiercely drive*
Invaſion from your Borders, keenly preſs
Her routed Squadrons, and exulting ſtab
The baleful Sorcereſs in every Pore.

In magnis voluiſſe ſat eſt.

WHEN our Country, and all that is included in that important Word, is in the moſt threatening Danger; when our Enemies are buſy and unwearied in planning and executing their Schemes of Encroachments and Barbarity, and our Countrymen are generally ſunk in Sloth and Security; when the Regulation of our Legiſlature, ſo well formed for our Protection, cannot be carried into a ſpeedy and vigorous Execution, for Want of a proper Spirit among the People; when ſuch a Scene of Blood, Devaſtation and Terror opens before us; when in ſhort our ALL is at Stake and the Die ſpins dreadfully doubtful; the Patriot Paſſions muſt be rouſed in every Breaſt capable of ſuch generous Senſations; and every Man that feels their Energy, muſt be puſhed on by a reſiſtleſs Impulſe to do all in his Power for the public Safety.

The beſt Proviſions made by a Government can be of little Service, among a free People, unleſs the *People* themſelves heartily concur, and vigorouſly purſue the Meaſures enjoined by their Superiors. The Want of ſuch a Spirit in *Virginia*, and ſome of the other *Britiſh* Colonies on this Continent, is the moſt threatening Circumſtance that attends us; much more diſcouraging and alarming than the united Power, Cruelty and Policy of our ſavage and perfidious Enemies. If the Fate of our Country be approaching, and this favourable Spot of the Globe, this Land of Plenty and Liberty, ſhall become a conquered enſlaved Province of *France*, and the Range of the *Indian* Savages, it will be principally owing to the Security or Cowardice of its preſent Inhabitants.

Charity will not ſuffer us to aſcribe their Security and Inactivity to a worſe Cauſe, than Inattention and Ignorance. Certainly, did they know, or attend to—the Deſigns of our Enemies—the Tyranny, Perfidy and Cruelty of a mongrel Race of *French* Papiſts and *Indian* Barbarians—the Importance of their Country, and the numerous Privileges they enjoy—and the Means in their Power for their own Defence; they could not but take the Alarm, and exert every Nerve, to drive the Diſturbers of their Peace and the Ravagers of their Country, far from their Borders, to hunt their kindred Beaſts of Prey in their native Wilderneſs, or to cringe to their grand Monarque, and clank the Chain of hereditary Slavery, among their Fellow-Slaves in *France*; and *North-America*, like *Britain*, ſhould continue a free Country to the lateſt Poſterity.

Countrymen! Fellow-Subjects! Fellow-Proteſtants! to engage your Attention, I need only repeat, YOUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER. And what Endearments are contained in the Sound! with what reſiſtleſs Energy does it ſtrike! If Liberty, Property, Religion, Life, are Terms of any Significancy; if the tender Names of a Parent, a Child, an Huſband, a Friend, have any Endearment; certainly, you muſt be alarmed, when YOUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER: For they are all embarked in that Bottom, and muſt ſink or ſwim with it. All the generous Paſſions of *Britons*, and human Nature, muſt be extinct and loſt in that ſneaking ſordid Soul, which is unconcerned and inactive about ſuch Intereſts as theſe. Such a Creature was formed to wear the Chain, and is unworthy of a Place among Freemen, in ſuch a Country as this: Nay, he does not deſerve a Place as a Member of Society, in *Greenland*, or the Deſarts of *Arabia*, or the moſt inhoſpitable Country upon Earth. Therefore if you have any Thing of the Spirit of Men, of *Britons*, of Chriſtians, let the preſent State of our public Affairs engage your Attention: And let the honeſt Repreſentation made of it, by One that pretends to no higher Merit to recommend himſelf to you, than the ſincere Love of his Country, be ſolicitouſly regarded.

Dangerous as your Situation is, it is certainly in your Power, under the ordinary Bleſſings of Providence, to free your Country from its preſent Diſtreſs, reſtore its Peace and Safety. But whoever obſerves what little Diſpoſition has appeared among us to exert that Power,—that even ſuch an acceptable and popular Officer as Col. *Waſhington*, has not been able to inliſt a ſufficient Number of Men, in ſuch a populous Colony as this, without Compulſion,—that the public Reſentment has been ſo cool againſt thoſe murderous Savages the *Shawaneſe*, that it was with the greateſt Difficulty an Handful of Men could be raiſed to attack them in their Towns,—that Multitudes have been unmanning themſelves in Luxury and Pleaſure, when the Cauſe of their Country called them to encounter the glorious Danger of the Field; and their Enemies were enterprizing, indefatigable and ſucceſsful,—whoever has obſerved ſuch Things as theſe, it muſt ſtrike a Damp to his Spirit, and alarm him with anxious Apprehenſions. What avails the Superiority of our Numbers, or the Advantage of our Situation, above our Enemies, if we ſit ſtill, and do Nothing? A little Smattering of Hiſtory will inform us, that a few hardy, reſolute and enterprizing Fellows, have often routed a much ſuperior Number, and over-run Countries that had all theſe Advantages in the higheſt Degree. The little States of *Greece*, ſtood their Ground againſt

againſt all the Power of the vaſt *Perſian* Empire, mortified the Inſolence of *Xerxes*, and defeated the moſt numerous Army * that ever was raiſed upon Earth. *Darius* with an Army of 5 or 6 Hundred Thouſand Men was routed by about 30,000 Veterans under *Alexander* the Great; *Darius* loſing about 100,000, and *Alexander* about 300: The *Huns*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, ſavage Banditti, not unlike our Indians, over-run the vaſt *Roman* Empire, and crumbled it into Pieces; and the moſt powerful Kingdoms of Europe, at preſent are but Fragments of that unwieldly Body. *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*, with 8000 hardy *Swedes* ſlaughtered and put to Flight 100,000 *Ruſſians*, in their Intrenchments. Theſe Inſtances are ſufficient to mortify our Confidence in our Numbers and Situation; which will only render the Victory of our Enemies more ſignal and illuſtrious, unleſs we vigorouſly exert ourſelves. It is Courage, my Countrymen, it is Courage and good Conduct, Hardineſs, Reſolution and Unanimity, which determine the Fate of Nations, and decide the Victory in the Field. Theſe manly Qualities with the Concurrence of Heaven, would ſoon recover our ſinking Land; but without them, all our Hopes are but vain and preſumptuous. Therefore away with ſneaking Cowardice, dreaming Security, and effeminating Pleaſures; and put on the Man, the Patriot, the Hero.

* *About 6 Millions 2 Hundred and 83 Thouſand, including Soldiers, Servants, Women, Sutlers,* &c. Herod. I. VII. c. 60, 72, 87.

From the VIRGINIA CENTINEL.

Nec ſatis eſt, quod tale nefas committitur; ipſos
Inſcripſere Deos ſceleri, numenque ſupernum
Cæde——credunt gaudere—— OVID.

IT is alledged, that the Gallican Church is not ſuch a Slave to the Pope, as moſt other Roman Catholic Countries; and that the ſupreme Authority of the Pope excluſive of the Conclave of Cardinals, the Court of Inquiſition, and other ſervile Principles, and Inventions of Torture, have not been received in *France*. Be it ſo. Yet ſtill, *Popery is always the ſame:* And in *France*, we may ſee its perfidious and cruel Genius, as well as in thoſe unhappy Countries, which have more remarkably made themſelves the ſlaviſh Dupes and cruel Tools of Papal Authority. Of this I ſhall produce ſome Examples.

The Reformation made a very extenſive Progreſs in that Kingdom, under the Name of *Calviniſm*. Multitudes of the Populace, ſundry of the Nobility, and even ſome of the Princes of the Blood, embraced it. Their Churches were numerous and flouriſhing. But alas! How is the Scene changed! Now there is not one Proteſtant Church in all *France*; which Deſolation was gradually produced by a Series of Cruelty and Perfidy, hardly to be parallelled in the Hiſtory of Mankind, which too much abounds in ſuch Facts.

The *Pariſian* Maſſacre will never be forgot, in Heaven or Earth, while innocent Blood can cry for Vengeance, or the Hiſtory of our World ſhall laſt. In the Year 1572, the principal Perſons of the Proteſtant Body were invited to *Paris*, under the ſpecious Pretence of ſolemnizing the Marriage of the King of *Navarre*, a Proteſtant Prince. They had the Security of an Oath for Safety; and received the warmeſt Profeſſions of Friendſhip. But in an Inſtant, at a Signal given by the Toll of a Bell, they were moſt treacherouſly and inhumanly butchered, all thro' the City, while they dreamed of no Danger; and the Streets and Houſes ran with their Blood. At the ſame Time there was an Inſurrection againſt them in other Parts of the Kingdom; and they fell every where, like Sheep for the Slaughter. In this perfidious Manner, about 100,000 Innocents loſt their Lives; and among other illuſtrious Perſons, the great Admiral *Calligni*, one of the braveſt Men that *France* ever produced. And yet this News was received with public Rejoicings in *Rome*, and had the Approbation of the Conclave.

But the worſt Enemy that the Proteſtants, or perhaps *Europe* ever had, was the haughty Tyrant *Lewis* XIV. Great Grandfather and Predeceſſor to the preſent King of *France*. The Hiſtory of his Treatment of the Proteſtants, I ſhall extract from the famous M. *de Voltaire*; who is a profeſſed Admirer of the *Grand Monarque*; and conſequently may be ſuppoſed rather to extenuate than aggravate the Facts.

Henry IV. of *France* was educated a Proteſtant, and was advanced to the Throne principally by Means of the Proteſtants. But for political Reaſons, which often have more Weight in Courts than thoſe of a more ſacred Nature, he changed his Religion, when he obtained the Crown. However, in Gratitude to the Proteſtants, he granted the famous Edict of *Nantz* in their Favour, *A. D.* 1598. By this Edict, they were allowed the free Exerciſe of their Religion, and declared capable of all Poſts in the State. A great many Cities and Places of Strength, eſpecially *Rochelle*, were put into their Hands, as Hoſtages and Securities, that this Edict ſhould be inviolably obſerved. Theſe Aſſurances were ſolemnly renewed in a Treaty between *Lewis* XIII. and the Duke of *Rohan*, who was at the Head of the Proteſtants. But the ambitious Cardinal *Richlieu* acted upon the invariable Maxim of the Church of *Rome*, "That Faith is "not to be kept with Hereticks," and laid Siege to *Rochelle*; which, after a long and vigorous Defence, notwithſtanding the moſt extreme Famine, was obliged to ſurrender. Upon this, the Proteſtants were prohibited the Exerciſe of their Religion in that City, and two or three other Places; but the Edict of *Nantz* was again ſubſtantially confirmed. That Miniſter, as if he had thought Money would have as much Weight with others, as with himſelf, tried the all-perſuaſive Argument of Preſents and Penſions, to convert the Heretics to the Catholic Church. With this *pecuniary* Argument, which has often cleared up very intricate Points, he tried to enlighten the Underſtandings of the Proteſtant Clergy; but he found them in general proof againſt the Temptation. But *Lewis* XIV. tho' "wholly a Stranger to the Funda- "mentals of their Doctrine," as *Voltaire* confeſſes, was determined to exterminate them: The firſt Steps he took for this End, were more ſly and artful. "Their Churches, ſays the ſame Author, "were taken from them on the moſt ſlender Pre- "texts. They were forbid to marry the Daugh- "ters of Catholics. They were excluded from "all the Employments of the Revenue; and as "much as poſſible, from the Mechanic and "Trading Corporations." Every Artifice was uſed to get their Children from them, that they might be educated in Popery. Money was again tried, as a powerful Mean of Converſion. At length, in the Year 1681, great Numbers of their Children were ſeized in the Provinces, with a View to make them abjure their Religion, which they were allowed to do at 7 Years old, and Troops were quartered upon their Parents. This occaſioned a great many Families to leave the Kingdom. Upon this, thoſe who ſhould attempt to eſcape, and fly into other Countries, were condemned to the Gallies during Life, and their Eſtates confiſcated. Now the Perſecution began to grow more warm and violent, eſpecially againſt the Miniſters. They were fined, and loaded with Taxes. The Schools of the *Hugonots* (as the Proteſtants are there called) were put down. Sundry that had the Courage to diſobey, were broke alive upon the Wheel; and others hanged. The Method of Converſion by the *Dragonade*, was then introduced; and Troops were ſent into all Places, where the Proteſtants were moſt numerous, lived upon them at free Quarters, and committed the greateſt Outrages upon their Perſons and Eſtates; urged on by a Biſhop, or ſome bigotted Eccleſiaſtic, who was always at their Head. The miſerable Sufferers were denied the poor Favour of flying naked into other Countries, to beg their Bread: And the Frontiers were all guarded with Soldiers, to prevent their Eſcape. An Order was iſſued out for ſeizing their Children, and committing their Education to Catholics; "an Order, "ſays *Voltaire*, againſt which the Voice of Na- "ture cried aloud." At length, the Edict of *Nantz*, ſo ſolemnly and repeatedly confirmed, was publicly revoked, *October* 1685; which compleated the Ruin of the Proteſtant Cauſe, already weakened by theſe perfidious and cruel Meaſures. It may ſtrike us with Horror, to hear the old Chancellor *Tellier*, when he ſigned the Edict that revoked the former, crying out in a Tranſport, in the Language of good old *Simeon*, "Now, Lord, letteſt "thou thy Servant depart in Peace; for mine Eyes "have ſeen thy Salvation." The Priſons and Gallies were filled with ſuch as had been apprehended, while attempting to fly the Kingdom. But notwithſtanding the utmoſt Vigilance, *Voltaire* tells us, That about 500,000 made their Eſcape, in about three Years; and ſettled in *England*, *Germany*, *Holland*, and even in Places ſo diſtant as *Virginia*, and the Cape of *Good-Hope* in *Africa*. Thus, the poor Innocents were obliged to abandon their all, and ſcatter themſelves over the Earth. The Miniſters that returned to *France* again, were either broke upon the Wheel, or hanged. And ſuch as retracted their *forced* Abjuration of the Proteſtant Religion, were burnt alive.

——Quis talia fando,
Temperet à Lachrimis?

Thus outrageous and extenſive was the Perſecution, under *Lewis* XIV. and tho' in the Regency of the Duke of *Orleans*, it was a little interrupted, it was renewed with augmented Violence, when *Lewis* XV. the preſent King of *France*, took the Power into his own Hands; and it continues to rage to this Day. In the Year 1745, he publiſhed an Edict, making it immediate Death for any Miniſter that officiated; perpetual Impriſonment for the Women, and Confinement to the Gallies for the Men, who attended. About four Years ago, a Gentleman in *Languedoc*, writes thus, "The "Perſecution is fiercer than ever. The Papiſts "demand Abjuration of all that have been mar- "ried, or had their Children baptiſed, in Pro- "teſtant Aſſemblies; and on Refuſal, the Mothers "are proclaimed *Whores*, and the Children *Baſ- "tards*. They ſeize on Father, Mother, and "Children; and force them into *Romiſh* Chur- "ches," &c. Another Letter from *Paris*, *September* 5, 1754, gives the following tragical Account. "The Perſecution of the unhappy "Proteſtants, has been long carried on with great "Rigour; and no Means are neglected, either to "diſturb their Aſſemblies, or ſeize their Miniſters. "This appeared very particularly the 19th of *June*, "1755, near St. *Foy*, in the *Perigord*, where an Aſ- "ſembly of Proteſtants being held the Night before, "a Detachment of Troops lay in Ambuſcade near "the Place, to wait for their breaking up, and "then fell upon theſe unhappy People, who could "make no Reſiſtance, and dangerouſly wounded "a great Number of them. But this is nothing to "the Diſtreſs occaſioned in *Languedoc*, and the "*Cevennes*, by a general Search which was order- "ed to be made there, the 3d of *Auguſt* laſt, for "which all the Troops that were in thoſe Pro- "vinces, were employed, except thoſe which "ſerve to Garriſon the Forts and Citadels. They "were ordered to march in the dead of the Night, "and with all imaginable Silence, to inveſt cer- "tain Towns, Villages, and Country-houſes.—— "At Break of Day, the Search was begun with "all Rigour imaginable. The Soldiers burſt the "Doors open with their Muſkets, and entering "with their Bayonets at the Head of them, ran- "ſacked every Corner of the Houſes, deſtroying "every Thing that came in their Way, and ſparing "neither Furniture nor Perſons. In ſhort, the "Places they went to, could be compared to "nothing but a Town taken by Storm."

And now, my Fellow-Free-men and Fellow-Proteſtants, what do you think of ſuch a treacherous bloody Religion as this? What do you think of it, that *Virginia* ſhould become the Scene of ſuch Barbarities? The Thought muſt fire you into Heroes, and rouſe all the *Man* within you, to keep ſuch a cruel murderous Power far from your Borders. For my Part, I am a Lover of Peace, and neither Nature nor Education has formed me for War: But while ſuch a Scene is before me, I could throw away my Pen, and take the Sword, and rather die in the Field, than ſubmit to a Medley of *French* and Popiſh Tyranny.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 30.

Extract of a Letter from Wincheſter, dated July 23.

"*On the ſecond Lieutenant King, was detached from Fort Cumberland, with a Party of* 30 *Men in Purſuit of Deſerters; but not meeting with them, he had Orders to ſend an Expreſs from Creſap's Plantation down Patowmack, with Adverti ſements, which he did accordingly; in leſs than two Hours the Expreſs returned, having narrowly eſcaped a Party of Indians; this made it neceſſary for him to eſcort the Meſſenger ſeveral Miles next Morning, after doing which, he made the beſt of his Way for the Fort, without diſcovering any Signs of the Enemy, till his advanced Guard, conſiſting of ſeven Men, were fired upon by a Party in Ambuſh, poſted on the Hill, which you riſe coming from Eviott's Creek to Fort Cumberland, two of whom were killed and ſcalped on the Spot, before the main Body (which had ſtopped in the Creek to drink) could come up, as they were at leaſt* 200 *Yards behind, and had a ſteep Hill to aſcend: The Indians were at leaſt* 20 *in Number, and ran off as ſoon as they had ſcalped the killed. Lieutenant King purſued them about a Quarter of a Mile, but found it impoſſible to come up with them, as his Men were very*

much

much fatigued with a March of 30 Miles, and the Weather very wet. For this Piece of Misconduct in marching without Flankers, and in suffering his advanced Guard to be so far a head of the main Body, he was (on his Return to the Fort) put under Arrest and tried by a General Court Martial, July 5th. As this Affair has been represented greatly to the Prejudice of that Officer and his Party, I have inclosed you an Abstract of the Proceedings of the Court Martial, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, and approved by Col. Washington.

Being asked, why he did not march with Flankers, and in the Manner so frequently ordered, he alledged in his Defence, That the Woods being wet, he thought it needless to order them out constantly, as they could not possibly keep their Arms dry; that he had ordered them out in several Places, where he thought there was most Danger, and that by his long March in escorting the Express that Morning, his Men were so much fatigued, that it was with great Reluctance they would turn out on the Flanks. As to his not pursuing the Enemy further, he said, That before the Rear of his Party came up with him, the Enemy were quite out of Sight, and his Men so much fatigued that it was judged impossible to come up with them.

It appearing on his Trial that his Misfortune happened thro' Inexperience, he was found guilty of Disobedience of Orders, and sentenced to be reprimanded by Col. Washington, at the Head of the Battalion, which was done accordingly.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 12.

Last Friday one *Joseph Smith*, a Servant to Mr. *Reynolds*, of this Place, by going in to a Creek to wash, got into deep Water, and was drowned within about 7 Feet of the Shore.

We hear that the whole Militia of this Town and County, will be call'd together in Town next Monday, at the Declaration of WAR.

His Excellency our Governor is daily expected in Town.

Mr. GREEN, *August* 12, 1756.

SIR,

WHEN a Community happens to be injured or insulted by any neighbouring State, and all possible Methods have been tried to procure Satisfaction and Redress, in an amicable Manner, but without the desired Success; it's Representative, then, 'tis allowed, must appeal to God and Providence for Protection: Or, in other Words, must declare War against such unreasonable Aggressors; both to indemnify his People in what they may have suffered before, and to secure them for the future from such lawless Encroachments. ——And, when War is once undertaken for these necessary Purposes, 'tis the Duty and Interest of each Particular to exert himself strenuously in the general Cause, either by personal Services for distressing the Enemy, or by suitable Contributions to enable the others to prosecute their Design with Vigour and Advantage: Nor ought any one to be sparing of his Substance, in such Cases, while a moderate Proportion of his Effects can be found to conduce to the public Emolument, in any greater Degree than he is supposed to be the Loser in private.

Now, Sir, if you would be pleased to mention it in your Paper, your Readers might, probably, be the more engaged to think on the Part which is expected from them, on the present Emergency. ——Our gracious Sovereign has been at all reasonable Pains, as became his Justice and Humanity, to bring about an Accommodation of Differences betwixt him and the *French* King in a friendly Way; and, since his Endeavours have fail'd for maintaining the Peace, he has found himself obliged to declare War, as the last Resource to restrain the violent and ambitious Measures of that Monarch against his Dominions. Every Subject, then, of his Majesty's Government, however distant he be from the Mother-Country, should certainly consider himself as equally concerned in forwarding those equitable Purposes; and comply with his Majesty's Desire in reducing to reason those treacherous Disturbers of the common Happiness; since they cannot be persuaded, without the Interposal of Force, to sit down contented with what they ought to be satisfied: For, each Individual of our People, who are Members of this Society, must surely be Gainers or Losers, on the Event, in Proportion, always, to the Success or the contrary, which the whole collective Body shall be found to have met with in the Struggle.——If I might be suffer'd, then, to advise, 'tis my humble Opinion, that a speedy Method of ASSOCIATION in this Province, for fitting out PRIVATEERS (over and above our Efforts by Land), would be most effectual both for the Preservation of our own Trade, and for distressing the Enemy in theirs. I cannot help thinking that great Numbers could be found in this Province, who would be willing enough to risque a small Proportion of their Estates in so laudable and necessary an Affair. And, tho' I shall not presume to say in what Manner this Scheme might best be accomplished, but will rather leave it to the superior Prudence and Judgment of abler Heads; yet, I doubt not in the least, if any Gentleman should appear, and invite the others to so public-spirited a Behaviour, but some Means could be found for beginning an Enterprize of this Nature: Since it could not be attended with very great Expence, and since we might have all moral Assurance of it's Success, both for our Honour and Interest.——I hope *Maryland* will not fall behind any other of the Colonies in making her suitable Preparations. For my own Part, at least, I shall always be ready to embrace the first Opportunity for forwarding the Matter, to the utmost Extent of my Circumstances.

I am, SIR,
Your most humble Servant,
PHILOPATRIS.

Mr. GREEN, *August* 10, 1756.

THE Inclosed is an Extract of Part of a Discourse deliver'd Sunday the first Instant. I think it seasonable, and beg the Favour you will find Room for it in your next Paper, which will oblige
Your humble Servant.

" THERE is one Fruit of Virtue I must
" not forget to inculcate to you, and that
" is a ready and sincere and active Obedience to
" our just and wise Government; a Fruit which
" will both testify to the Truth of our outward
" Profession, and with the Blessing of God upon
" it, will continue to us those ineſtimable Advan-
" tages which our Protestant Constitution has pro-
" cur'd for us: At this Time of common Danger,
" let every one, with Heart and Hand, assist the
" common Cause; Inconveniencies and Losses e-
" very War is attended with; and it is hoped,
" and Orders are taken, that the common Coun-
" try will repay the Losses of particular Persons:
" It is, indeed, a sad Case that the only Servant
" a poor Man has, should be taken from him;
" but there is a sadder Case this Inconvenience is
" designed to prevent, which is, to see a merciless
" and victorious Enemy in the Bowels of our
" Country; consider this a War, not wantonly
" undertaken by Prince or People, is forced upon
" us by an Enemy determined to turn us out of
" our Possessions: Let us then not offer tumultu-
" ously and with mobbing to obstruct the Levies
" which the King's Officers are making in our
" Parts, and say they are robbing us of our Ser-
" vants and our Property; but consider for what
" it is they are now taken; it is to stand in the
" Face of Danger for us; to preserve our Liber-
" ties, civil and religious, that they are going to
" spend their Blood in the Day of Battle; to put
" a Stop to those cruel Ravages, which have so
" lately infested us; to put a Stop to the murder-
" ing our Men, the ripping up our Women, and
" the dashing our Children against the Ground.
" Should our cruel and perfidious Enemy prevail
" against us, where would be the Master, and
" where would be the Servant; we must then all
" lie down in the Dust together; or bear a Servi-
" tude more grievous than Death itself; these are
" Motives sufficient to make us rise as one Man
" against our common Enemy; but we have be-
" sides these, Motives of the highest Nature; 'tis
" to save us from immediate Destruction, that a
" *British* Parliament has raised Millions for the
" Expences of the War; 'tis to save us, &c. that
" *British* Fleets have wintered in the Seas, to hin-
" der the Enemy from pouring in his Multitudes;
" 'tis to save us from Destruction that Camps and
" Armies are formed, and Battles fought; 'tis to
" save us, &c. that our inimitable Monarch, old
" in Years and Glory, yet vigorous as Youth,
" watches and toils, and travels, to form Allian-
" ces; and gives himself no Rest to make his Peo-
" ple happy; 'tis for this he is the Admiration of
" his Friends, and Terror of his Enemies; and
" that he may long be so; to this may the People
" say, *Amen.*

By Anne-Arundel *County Court*, August 12, 1756.

THE Court appoints Monday the 16th Instant for the Publication of his Majesty's Declaration of WAR against the *French* King.

Signed per Order,
JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(With all the other LAWS *passed last Session)*

AN ACT for granting a Supply of Forty Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's Service, and striking Thirty-four Thousand and Fifteen Pounds Six Shillings thereof, in Bills of Credit, and raising a Fund for sinking the same. This Act ought to be had by every Man of any Property in the Province. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*

WANTED,
For the Ship Hawke, Charles Slater, *Master, for* London, *now lying in the Eastern Branch of* Patowmack, *and will be ready to sail about the Middle of* September,

FOUR or Five able SEAMEN. For Terms apply to the Master on board, or to the Subscriber at *Bladensburg*.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

August 10, 1756.

DESERTED from his Quarters, in the Town of *Baltimore*, the 3d Instant, *Sabrit Sellers*, junior, inlisted and attested a private Soldier in Major-General *Lascelles*'s Regiment. It is suspected he is gone towards *Patapsco* Neck, where his Mother and some of his Relations dwell. He is about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, of a sallow Complexion, black Eyes, dark brown short Hair, a down Look, and hesitates a little in his Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse Felt Hat, a striped Silk Handkerchief about his Neck, a Check Shirt, long coarse Trowsers, and a Pair of Shoes almost new. Whoever takes up the said Deserter, and brings him to Capt. *Gardner*, at Mr. *Cary's*, Inn-holder, in *Baltimore*, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals on the Continent of *North-America*, on Notice given, shall have THREE PISTOLES Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or concealing the said Deserter, as they may expect to be prosecuted on the Act of Parliament with the utmost Severity.

S. GARDNER.

THERE is at the Dwelling-Plantation of Mr. *Richard Dorsey*, near *Annapolis*, taken up as a Stray, a Brindle Steer, about 6 Years old, marked with a Crop in each Ear, and a Hole in the right Ear.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

STOLEN or Strayed on the 5th of *June* last, from the Subscriber, living at the *Kittockton-Mountain*, in *Frederick* County, a middle siz'd bright bay Horse, branded on his left Thigh E D, but not plain, and paces and gallops well. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, shall have a PISTOLE Reward, and reasonable Charges; or if secured, so that he may be had again, a PISTOLE Reward, paid by

ELIAS DELASHMUTT.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Edward Willett*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Roan Mare, branded on her Buttocks thus ꝟ ↄ.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,
For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

A TRACT of Land, adjoining to *George-Town*, in *Frederick* County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in *George-Town*, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogsheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on *Goose-Creek*, in *Prince-George's* County, two Miles from *George-Town*, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of *Potowmack*.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the *Wood-Yard*, in *Prince-George's* County, *Maryland*: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

If Wanted, may be had, by applying to the Printer hereof, at a reasonable Price,

A YOUNG active Fellow, inclined for the Sea, who has lately made some Attempts for that Service.

DESERTED from the *Maryland* Forces, at *Fort-Frederick*, *William Withers*, alias *Deloney*, and *John Hawkins*.

Withers, an *Irishman*, aged about 34 Years, a strait Fellow, about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has dark brown Hair, full grey Eyes, much marked on the Face by the Small-Pox, and speaks plain *English*: Had on when he went away, an old blue Coat, an old Felt Hat, a coarse white Linen Shirt, and strong Shoes not much worn: He carried off with him a Gun that appeared on the out Side of the Barrel like a Rifle, but was smooth bored.

John Hawkins, an *Englishman*, aged about 29 Years, a well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has black Hair, and a fresh Complexion: He lived some Time as a Servant with the Widow *Swaford*, betwixt the North and South Mountain, in *Frederick* County, *Maryland*. He had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a white coarse Cloth Coat, dirty Leather Breeches, coarse white Worsted Stockings, and strong Shoes not much worn: He carried off with him a Carbine and Rifle.

Whoever apprehends either of the said Deserters will be entitled to Twenty Shillings Reward; and any Person who may conceal or entertain them, or purchase their Arms, will be punished as the Law directs. JOHN DAGWORTHY.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Greenbury Ridgely*, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Mare, branded with a Pot-Hook on the near Shoulder and Buttock, has a bald Face, and her hind Feet are white.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Hall*, near *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder with a Figure of 9, and on the near Buttock with an A, and has some Brand on the other Side, but so blind that it cannot be discerned.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined for Debt in *Anne-Arundel* County Goal, and not having wherewith to redeem his Body, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief. WILLIAM MATHERLY.

THE Subscribers having been a long Time confined in *Queen-Anne's* County Goal, for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy their Creditors, and redeem their Bodies, hereby give Notice, That they intend to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for their Relief.

JOHN PRIMROSE,
WILLIAM COYEN,
NICHOLAS SEYMOUR,
EDMUND LOWE.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Calvert* County, on the 20th of *July* last, a Servant Man, named *Michael Pane*, aged about 34 Years, of a pale Complexion, has sandy Hair, and is of a middle Size. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, Fearnought Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, and old Canvas Trowsers; but had neither Shoes nor Stockings.

Whoever will secure the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall be well rewarded. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the PEGGY, *Capt.* BENJAMIN BELL, *and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Shop in* BALTIMORE-TOWN, *wholesale or retail, on very reasonable Terms,*

A FRESH Assortment of MEDICINES AND PAINTS of all Kinds.

WILLIAM LYON.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship CONCORD, *Capt.* CARROLL, *and to be Sold at my Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN,*

VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail.

I last Fall advertised my Intentions to depart this Province, and the Uncertainty of my ever returning; and I must once more intreat all Persons indebted to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble.

I purchase and give ready Money for any Quantity of Bees-Wax, Beaver, Fox, Racoon, Otter, Mink, and Musk-Rat Skins, provided they are kill'd in Season. JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. Any Quantity of Flax-Seed purchased, as usual, provided it be well cleaned, and not thresh'd out on an Earthen Floor, or damaged.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Samuel Galloway*, near *West-River*, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock HL (join'd in one).

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, *Capt.* JOHN WHITE, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Stores in* ANNAPOLIS *and* LONDON-TOWN, *at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or short Credit,*

SCARLET, blue, black, and Cloth colour'd Broad-Cloths, *German* Serges, Druggets, *Yorkshire* Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnoughts, emboss'd and white Flannels and Serges, *Welsh* Cottons, Horsemens Coats, Pea Jackets, and other Slop Wares; short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of all Colours, Callimancoes, Serge *de Nisme*, Duroys and Sagathies; Tammies, check'd Barley Corns, and other Stuffs, *Norwich* and Hat-band Crapes, Allopeens, Bombazeen, *India* Damasks, Taffaties, plain and strip'd *Persians*; Variety of *India* Chintz and printed Callicoes, Muslins, white Callicoes, white *India* Dimothies, Table-Cloths, and Napkining, *Irish* Linens, and Sheeting of all Kinds, *Scots* Hollands, *Russia* Diaper and Twillings, Check Linens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dimothies, Bed-Ticks, strip'd Duffels, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sifters, Variety of China, Glass, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Rosin, and Allom, exceeding good Green and Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, *Florence* Oil, Nails, Axes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Brasiery Ware, Hats, Shoes, and Stockings, Pepper, and other Spices, Salt Petre, Fig-Blue, Starch, and Indico, light Carbines, fitted with Bayonets, Slings and Cartouch-Boxes, *&c.* Gunpowder, Lead, and all Sorts of Shot, Gun-Flints, *Weston's* Snuff, Ship-Chandlery, Cables, and all other Sorts of Running and Standing Rigging, Anchors, Sail-Twine, deep Sea and other Lines, *Barbados* Rum, and *Muscovado* Sugar, with great Variety of Goods, not particularly mentioned. JAMES DICK.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *Baltimore* County, on the 13th of *June* last, two Servant Men, *viz.*

James Murphey, a lusty Fellow, of a sandy Complexion, about 34 Years of Age, was born in this County, and pretends to understand Farming. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, old Linsey Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, Tow Trowsers, and old Shoes. He took a Woman with him, he calls his Wife, whose Name is *Phebe*; but, as she is big with Child, 'tis probable he may leave her by the Way.

Thomas Warner, a Convict, he pretends to be a Gardener by Trade, is a slim Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion. Had on and with him, an old Felt Hat, a greyish colour'd fulled Jacket, a coarse Holland Shirt, Sailor's Trowsers, a Pair of white Ticken Breeches, Worsted Stockings, and old Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to their Master, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and reasonable Charges. JOHN WILLMOTT.

WANTED,

A MILLER, who understands Grinding and Bolting. Such a one, well recommended, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, about the 10th of *June* last, a Mulatto Man, named *Cyrus*; he is a very short, well-set, bow-leg'd Fellow, wears long Hair for one of his Colour, if not cut off since he went away; his Dress I can't describe, because I have Reason to believe he has stole Cloaths since he ran away; he was brought up in *Pennsylvania*, and understands Farming. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings more than the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS GANTT, junior.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, *Capt.* JOHN WHITE, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Dock in* Annapolis, *at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,*

GREAT Variety of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, suitable to the SEASON.

JOHN RAITT.

JOHN MOALE,

INTENDING for *England* this Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him and Mr. *Charles Croxall*, to make speedy Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs: Those who have any just Claims on them, are desired to bring in their Accounts, which shall be duly paid. They have on Hand about Four Hundred Pounds prime Cost of *European* and *India* GOODS, at their Store in *Baltimore-Town*, which they will sell very cheap by wholesale, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, Gold, or good Tobacco, and a reasonable Time given for Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, *viz.*

Rover's Content,	466	Acres.
Part of *The Inclosure*,	89	
Part of *Goodluck*,	445	
Fife, - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in *Prince George's* County, within five Miles of *Bladensburg*, ten of *Upper-Marlborough*, and six of the *Eastern Branch* Ferry.

Coupper,	113	Acres.
Part of *Laybill*,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in *Beall's Neck*, in *Frederick* County, not above twelve Miles from *Bladensburg*, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Allison's Park*, lying likewise in *Frederick* County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of *Captain John's Branch*.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in *Prince George's* County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in *Frederick* County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to *Josias Beall*, junior, living on *Ackokick*, near *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's* County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.